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World Production and Trade

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly
Roundup

WR 41-86

October 16, 1986

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

EXPORT SALES

U.S. EXPORT SALES Show Some Gains in Volume Over Last Year. The following table compares accumulated exports and outstanding sales for similar periods in the 1985/86 and the 1986/87 marketing years as reported under FAS's Export Sales Reporting Program. Data for 1985/86 are as of Oct. 3, 1985, while data for 1986/87 are as of Oct. 2, 1986. Accumulated exports are commodities which have been sold and exported. Unshipped outstanding sales are commodities which have been sold but not yet exported. The table shows that accumulated exports for U.S. wheat remain well above last season's level.

The 1985/86 data for corn and grain sorghum have been adjusted to include shipments reported during the month of September, so a meaningful comparison can be made with the new revised marketing years. Data are measured in thousand units (metric tons/bales).

COMMODITY	YEAR BEGINNING	ACCUMULATED EXPORTS		OUTSTANDING SALES	
		85/86	86/87	85/86	86/87
Wheat	June 1	8,264	11,075	4,104	3,692
Corn	Sept. 1	2,261	2,255	9,449	6,850
Grain Sorghum	Sept. 1	842	316	1,046	950
Soybeans	Sept. 1	888	827	3,450	4,474
Rice	Aug. 1	382	696	418	458
Cotton	Aug. 1	377	869	958	3,888

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GRAIN AND FEED

CANADIAN Port Strike Ends. The month-long longshoremen's strike at Thunder Bay which threatened to shut down east coast grain exports, ended after dockworkers voted to accept a new contract. However, in the west coast ports of Vancouver and Prince Rupert, the situation remains unclear. The labor dispute, which locked out longshoremen from the ports during October 6-9, has been suspended for 30 days, pending the result of negotiations. Canada, which is reaping a bumper grain crop of 58 million metric tons (compared to 49 in 1985), depends on Thunder Bay and Vancouver/Prince Rupert ports as outlets for over 90 percent of its total grain exports.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S Export Policy Grows Increasingly Aggressive. Several developments in the past week suggest that the European Community (EC) is stepping up its response to the U.S. Export Enhancement Program (EEP). For the second week in a row, the EC raised its subsidy levels for wheat exports by 4-5 percent to 126 European Community Units (ECU) per metric ton (US\$130 per ton) and increased subsidy levels for durum wheat destined for Yugoslavia, Albania and Mediterranean basin countries. The EC Commission also has decided to offer barley at subsidized rates for export to Asia, particularly Japan. French officials also reportedly have told Algerian officials they would be willing to undercut U.S. offers to the extent necessary to regain their market share. The U.S. market share of the Algerian barley market jumped from 20 percent in 1984/85 (July/June) to 45 percent (1.3 million tons) in 1985/86, largely as a result of a 1-million-ton EEP.

BRAZIL To Import Substantially More Corn. According to Brazilian government officials, Brazil will need to import 1.5-2.0 million tons of corn through February 1987, a significant increase over the anticipated 500,000 tons Brazil had been forecast to import in 1986/87 (Oct/Sept). In 1985/86, Brazil imported a record 1.9 million tons of corn, with the United States supplying an estimated 55 percent. As a result of the revised import forecast, U.S. sales prospects may improve considerably. Two factors may account for Brazil's increased imports. Production in the 1986 crop year declined by 10 percent to 20 million tons from 1985's near-record production. In addition, increased use, primarily in the feed sector, has led to a record use forecast in 1986/87 (April/March) of 22.5 million tons.

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SOVIET UNION Reports Grain Data for 1981-85. The Soviet Union has released its grain yield and production figures for the 1981-1985 crops for the first time. The data appear in the recently published statistical yearbook, "The National Economy of the USSR, 1985." The official yield and production figures for the total Soviet grain crop and corresponding USDA estimates are as follow:

YIELDS

Year	Official Soviet Data (Metric Tons Per Hectare)	USDA Estimates
1981	1.26	1.27
1982	1.52	1.46
1983	1.59	1.57
1984	1.44	1.42
1985	1.62	1.61

PRODUCTION

Year	Official Soviet Data (1,000 Metric Tons)	USDA Estimates
1981	158,216	160,000
1982	186,773	180,000
1983	192,216	190,000
1984	172,627	170,000
1985	191,674	190,000

Prior to the release of these figures, 1980 was the last crop for which the Soviets had released yield, area and production data.

UNITED STATES-TAIWAN Long-Term Grain Agreement Signed. A private, five-year trade agreement between U.S. exporters and Taiwan's importers has been renewed for the 1986/91 period; the previous agreement ended in June. The new agreement calls for Taiwan to purchase at least 8.6 million tons of corn, 2.85 million tons of wheat, 1.0 million tons of barley and 5.7 million tons of soybeans. This pact is a significant step for the United States which competes with Australia, Thailand and Argentina in the coarse grain market. Taiwan generally purchase far more than specified in the agreement. Under the 1981/86 agreement, Taiwan imported 17 million tons of U.S. grains--40 percent more than the levels pledged; corn purchases were 50 percent higher.

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EXCHANGE Rec'd

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DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

BRAZIL Limits Poultry Exports. To help ease a domestic red meat shortage, Brazilian poultry exporters have voluntarily diverted 30,000 tons of poultry meat from the export market. Exporters have proposed a further reduction in monthly poultry exports from about 23,000 to 17,000 tons through the end of the year. These actions could provide opportunities for increased U.S. poultry exports to Japan.

The latest Brazilian government statistics show that Brazil exported 155,000 tons of poultry meat (both whole broilers and parts) from January through August. The initial poultry meat export target for 1986 was 280,000 tons, but that has now been reduced to 220,000 tons.

To help resolve the meat shortage, the Brazilian government has proposed to the poultry industry a 30-percent increase in poultry production, aided by government incentives. The industry has reacted cautiously because of the negative impact on the industry when beef production returns to normal. Brazilian cattle producers and the government recently agreed upon a new cattle price of 280 cruzados per arroba (15 kg) which may increase beef production. Also, the government has stated that poultry imports are likely to maintain domestic market supplies and meet existing export contracts. U.S. traders report that Brazilian exporters have purchased poultry meat in the EC to fulfill export contracts.

SOUTH AFRICA'S Milk Production Rises Despite Drought. Milk production in South Africa is expected to total 2.2 million tons in 1986, 5 percent above 1985, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Pretoria. Milk cow numbers are estimated to be 6 percent below 1985, with most of the decline occurring in the subsistence sector due to drought over the past few years. In contrast, 1986 milk production in the commercial sector is up because grain farmers switched some of their resources to dairying to maintain their cash flow. Increased milk production in the commercial dairy sector has resulted in surpluses of butter and nonfat dry milk.

COTTON AND FIBERS

TURKEY Abolishes Cotton Export Tax. The Turkish government has lifted the tax it has collected from cotton and yarn exports. Turkey was led to take this action because its cotton prices have been higher than those in international markets, despite the devaluation of the Turkish Lira. Formerly, cotton exports and yarn exports were subject to a 0.1 cent per kilogram and a 1.0 cent per kilogram export tax, respectively. This action will make Turkish exports more competitive in world markets. In 1985/86, Turkish exports totaled 365,000 bales.

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COFFEE

Estimate for BRAZIL'S Coffee Harvest Lowered. The estimate of Brazil's coffee crop has been lowered to 13.9 million bags (60-kilogram) for the 1986/87 (October-September) year, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Brasilia. The estimate is 16 percent less than the 16.5 million bags earlier forecast and 58 percent less than the previous year's estimate of 33.0 million bags. The revision was made following evaluation of information gathered during recent extensive field travel by FAS' Rio de Janeiro staff. The field travel reviewed dehusking yields and included numerous contacts with growers and grower cooperatives in the three major coffee producing states of Brazil.

The 1986/87 coffee crop was affected by the most serious drought recorded in the last 40 years. The coffee crop was severely damaged by two dry spells of several months duration, beginning with an abnormally dry winter season prior to the first bloom and then again later in the season after the trees had bloomed. The drought restricted the vegetative growth of the trees and reduced the number of cherry settings. Limited rainfall between November 1985 and March 1986 prevented the remaining coffee cherries from developing to full size. The small-size coffee beans resulted in an unusually low dehusking yield and a substantial reduction in the final crop outturn.

COCOA

WORLD Cocoa Bean Production Forecast at Record Level. World cocoa bean production for the 1986/87 season (Oct/Sept) is forecast at a record 1.97 million tons, 1 percent more than last year's revised level of 1.96 million tons. Expansion of growing areas, improved cultural practices, favorable weather conditions and attractive price levels are some of the reasons for the higher forecast.

In WEST AFRICA, where half of the world's cocoa is produced, the forecast for 1986/87 is 1.06 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous year. In Cote d'Ivoire (the Ivory Coast), the forecast of 525,000 tons is 8 percent below last year's record production. Weather conditions in early 1986, which were characterized by a normal Harmattan dry season followed by steady rains from April to June, enhanced flowering and pod formation. Yields in 1986/87 are expected to decline, however, because of the absence of rain in July and August, coupled with unseasonably cool weather which prompted premature pod ripening. The forecast for Ghana for 1986/87 is for a production increase of 12 percent. Ghana's weather and rainfall have been good except for dry wheather in May/June. Rainfall has been less than in 1985/86 but is considered adequate.

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September temperatures in WEST AFRICA were slightly below normal but are not expected to have an adverse effect on production. The preliminary outlook for the 1986/87 crop in Nigeria is down 7 percent from last season. Shortages of, and high prices for, fungicides, pesticides and labor continue to be the major impediments to the higher production levels recorded previously. However, the planned establishment of a market-based exchange rate and permission for private traders to export cocoa are likely to result in a large price increase for producers. Although the details and timing are uncertain, the upcoming changes are providing impetus to boost production by intensive replanting and expansion of cocoa plantations. In Cameroon, a 3-percent production increase is forecast over the "near average" 1985/86 crop. Production has remained fairly constant, with a slight downward trend due to aging trees, insect problems and fungus infestations. New plantings are expected to reverse the decline and production is expected to expand in the next decade.

SOUTH AMERICA'S cocoa production for the upcoming season is forecast to increase 1 percent over last year. The forecast for Brazil of 400,000 tons is up 1 percent from the 1985/86 revised estimate. The trees in the state of Bahia reportedly are heavily loaded with cocoa pods and some concern exists that they may not have the capacity to bring all pods to full development. Also, some pods are likely to fall before ripening. Usually arrivals are indicative of Bahia cocoa production; however in 1985/86, farmers marketed later than usual. The Brazilian production estimates for 1985/86 and the forecast for 1986/87 have been adjusted for the difference between arrivals and estimated production.

In ASIA, cocoa production is projected to expand by 10 percent in 1986/87 to 234,000 tons. Most of the increase is expected to take place in Malaysia, with an increase of 15 percent from 1985/86. The planted area in Malaysia has increased by 20,000 hectares compared with two years ago. Reasonably good weather returned in 1985/86 after three years of relatively unfavorable conditions. The extremely dry 1983 plus the wet 1984 resulted in substantial planting losses and delayed tree development in Sabah. The weakened trees were also more susceptible to vascular dieback disease which affected yields. Potentially the most severe problem affecting Malaysian producers has been the outbreak of cocoa pod borer or moth in Sabah. So far only Sabah has been inflicted with the pest. In 1984/85, an outbreak initially caught cocoa growers by surprise and caused huge losses. Farmers are fighting the moth by spraying, pruning and early harvesting and reportedly have been successful in controlling the moth thus far.

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Cocoa bean production for major countries and regions during the October-September crop year is estimated as follows in 1,000 tons:

Country/Region	1985/86	1986/87
Africa:		
Cote d' Ivoire <u>1/</u>	570.0	525.0
Ghana	215.0	240.0
Nigeria <u>2/</u>	135.0	125.0
Cameroon	117.0	120.0
Other	51.6	54.6
Total	1,088.6	1,064.6
South America:		
Brazil	395.0	400.0
Ecuador	100.0	100.0
Colombia	44.0	45.0
Other	23.7	24.1
Total	562.7	569.1
Central American/Caribbean:		
Mexico	41.0	42.5
Dominican Republic	37.0	40.0
Other	22.0	23.4
Total	100.0	105.9
Asia/Oceania:		
Indonesia	35.5	38.0
Malaysia	130.0	150.0
Papua-New Guinea	30.9	30.0
Other	15.9	15.9
Total	212.3	233.9
World Total	1,963.6	1,973.5

1/ Includes marketings from Ghana

2/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin

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WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

U.S. Wood Product Exports Near \$2 Billion. U.S. wood product exports to all countries for January-August were \$1.91 billion, up 7 percent over the same period last year. Exports of softwood lumber and hardwood lumber are significantly stronger than last year, up 23 percent (\$405 million) and 35 percent (\$222 million), respectively. Overall, hardwood products continue to perform well. Thus far in 1986, Taiwan's demand for hardwood products is nearly double last year's level. U.S. softwood log exports to China at \$141 million continue to drift from record levels set in 1985. However, this decline was more than offset by robust gains in exports to Japan. Japanese increases were proportionally greater for value-added lumber vis-a-vis logs.

Total U.S. imports were \$3.66 billion for the period January-August, up 12 percent over the same period last year. Imports of softwood lumber from Canada now exceed \$2.06 billion, or 10 billion board feet. Estimated U.S. annual production for 1986 is expected to be roughly 31 billion board feet. U.S. imports of cedar shingles and shakes from Canada have slowed with the imposition of tariff duties in May of this year. U.S. imports were 12,088 squares and 10,448 squares for August and July, down 13 percent and 48 percent, respectively, from the same months last year.

CREDIT NOTES

GSM-102 Actions Announced for ALGERIA, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL and MEXICO. USDA has made \$100.0 million in credit guarantees available for the sale of U.S. wheat to Algeria for fiscal 1987. USDA announced \$115.0 million in credit guarantees to cover fiscal 1987 agricultural commodity sales to Portugal. Up to \$8.5 million in credit guarantees has been made available for the sale of U.S. wheat to Senegal. USDA authorized up to \$745 million in credit guarantees to Mexico in fiscal 1987 to permit that country to buy U.S. agricultural commodities.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of Oct. 14, 1986, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS
47. Cameroon wheat flour	Oct. 14, '86	20,000
46. Romania barley	Sept. 24, '86	200,000
45. Venezuela barley malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000
44. Cyprus barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000 Sold 25,000
43. Canary Islands wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000
42. Egypt semolina	Aug. 6, '86	30,000
41. Soviet Union wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4,000,000 EXPIRED
40. Canary Is. dairy cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head
39. Hong Kong table eggs	July 28, '86	44 million
38. Senegal wheat	July 17, '86	100,000
37. India vegetable oil	July 8, '86	25,000
36. Jordan barley	June 17, '86	60,000

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES CONT.

35. Israel barley	June 17, '86	200,000	Sold 36,200
34. Tunisia dairy cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	
33. Algeria dairy cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	
32. Sri Lanka wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	Sold 75,000
31. Saudi Arabia barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 16, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	200,000	
30. Algeria barley	Apr. 17, '86	500,000	
29. Morocco dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	4,000 head	Sold 150
28. Turkey dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	5,000 head	
27. Egypt dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
	Sept. 12, '86	10,000 head	
26. Yemen poultry feed	Apr. 14, '86	150,000	
25. Yugoslavia wheat	Apr. 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	200,000	Sold 131,900
	Oct. 7, '86	500,000	
24. Indonesia dairy cattle	Apr. 9, '86	7,500 head	
23. Syria wheat	Apr. 8, '86	700,000	
22. Benin wheat	Apr. 7, '86	45,000	Sold 30,000
21. Algeria table eggs	Apr. 4, '86	500 million	
20. Iraq dairy cattle	Apr. 4, '86	6,500 head	Sold 200
19. Jordan wheat	Mar. 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
	June 20, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
18. Tunisia wheat	Mar. 18, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 22, '86	800,000	Sold 250,000
17. Algeria wheat flour	Feb. 25, '86	100,000	
16. Algeria semolina	Feb. 11, '86	250,000	
15. Philippines wheat	Jan. 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
14. Zaire wheat	Dec. 27, '85	40,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
13. Nigeria barley malt	Dec. 10, '85	100,000	Sold 4,400
12. Iraq wheat flour	Dec. 9, '85	150,000	Sold 100,000
11. Egypt poultry	Nov. 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
	Mar. 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
10. Zaire wheat flour	Nov. 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	30,000	
9. Philippines wheat flour	Nov. 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
8. Jordan rice	Nov. 8, '85	40,000	Sold 22,700
7. Turkey wheat	Oct. 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
	May 8, '86	500,000	
6. Morocco wheat	Sept. 30, '85	1,500,000	Sold 890,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES, CONT.

5. Yemen wheat	Sept. 6, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
4. Yemen wheat flour	Aug. 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
	Apr. 14, '86	100,000	Sold 13,000 LT
3. Egypt wheat	July 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
	June 24, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	July 29, '86	52,000	Sold 29,000
	Oct. 8, '86	1,000,000	
2. Egypt wheat flour	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	600,000	
1. Algeria wheat	June 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	Apr. 10, '86	1,000,000	

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Status as of October 14, 1986

Announced to Date	16,291,180 (grain equivalent) 544 million table eggs 43,000 tons frozen poultry 51,000 head dairy cattle 25,000 tons vegetable oil
Sold to Date	5,357,400 wheat 1,222,683 flour (grain equivalent) 1,111,200 barley 43,000 frozen poultry 22,700 rice 5,980 barley malt (grain equivalent) 6,350 head dairy cattle
Total Sales Value:	\$816.9 million
Estimated Bonus Book Value:	\$411.2 million.

TARGETED EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAM

The status of USDA's Targeted Export Promotion Program as of Oct. 14, 1986, was as follows:

DATE ANNOUNCED	COMMODITY	VALUE	COUNTRY
Oct. 9, 1986	Red meat	\$7.0 million	Japan, Hong Kong
Oct. 8, 1986	High-value and processed foods	\$3.2 million	All countries
Oct. 3, 1986	Pasta products	\$2.1 million	Caribbean, Pacific Rim, Middle East
Oct. 2, 1986	Cotton	\$7.0 million	Western Europe, Asia
Oct. 1, 1986	Pistachios	\$0.2 million	Pacific Rim
Sept. 30, 1986	Soybeans	\$8.5 million	European Community
Sept. 29, 1986	Peanuts	\$4.5 million	Western Europe
Sept. 19, 1986	Processed foods	\$0.3 million	West Germany
Sept. 17, 1986	Processed foods	\$1.4 million	Pacific Rim
Sept. 16, 1986	Processed foods	\$0.5 million	Pacific Rim, Western Europe, Middle East, Caribbean
Sept. 16, 1986	Wine	\$2.5 million	Pacific Rim, Western Europe
Sept. 12, 1986	Rice	\$3.5 million	European Community, Middle East, Africa Southeast Asia, Caribbean
Sept. 8, 1986	Fresh pears	\$0.3	Scandinavia, Arabian Gulf, Pacific Rim
Sept. 2, 1986	Wheat	\$2 million over 3 years	Egypt, Algeria
Aug. 12, 1986	Canned Peaches, Fruit Cocktail	\$5.1 million	Pacific Rim & Middle East
Aug. 8, 1986	Feed Grains	\$2.1 million	To be announced
July 28, 1986	Dry Peas & Lentils	\$2.5 million	EC, Colombia, India
July 25, 1986	Table Grapes	\$0.35 million	Japan
July 18, 1986	Washington State Apples	\$1.4 million	United Kingdom, Taiwan, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Norway, Middle East
July 17, 1986	Wood Products	\$0.65 million 1/	United Kingdom
July 16, 1986	Wheat	\$1.1 million	Developing countries
July 14, 1986	Poultry & Eggs	\$6 million	Pacific Rim, Middle East countries
June 24, 1986	Feed Grains, Soybean Meal & Dairy Cattle	\$9 million over 3 years	Algeria
June 23, 1986	Fresh & Processed Florida Citrus	\$4.6 million	Western Europe & Pacific Rim
May 20, 1986	Dried Prunes	\$4 million	Western Europe

TEA PROGRAM SUMMARY CONT.

April 30, 1986	Wood	\$1.95 million (over 3 years)	Japan
April 28, 1986	Wine	\$2.3 million	Japan, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Singapore
April 25, 1986	Almonds	\$0.9 million	Western Europe, Japan, Korea
April 17, 1986	Canned Peaches, Fruit Cocktail	\$2.5 million	Japan, Taiwan
April 16, 1986	Walnuts	\$9 million 2/	Western Europe, Japan, Australia
April 16, 1986	Raisins	\$6.3 million	Western Europe, Pacific Rim, Middle East
April 14, 1986	California & Arizona fresh & processed citrus	\$8.5 million	Western Europe, Pacific Rim
March 27, 1986	Frozen Potatoes	\$2 million	Japan, Hong Kong Taiwan, Malaysia Singapore
Total:		\$113.07 million	

1/ Part of April 30, 1986, wood TEA amount. Not included in total.

2/ Includes additional \$2 million announced Aug. 1, 1986.

Selected International Prices

Item		October 14, 1986		Change from a week ago	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/		\$ per MT	\$ per bu.	\$ per MT	\$ per MT
Wheat:					
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	N.Q.	--	--		180.00
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	130.25	3.54	+0.75		166.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.	135.00	3.67	+5.50		138.00
No. 3 H.A.D.....	140.00	3.81	+3.50		166.50
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...	148.50	4.04	+4.00		N.Q.
Feed grains:					
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	78.00	1.98	-1.00		110.50
Soybeans and meal:					
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	193.50	5.27	+0.20		204.75
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	202.00	--	--		187.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal....	184.00	--	-1.50		173.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/					
Wheat.....	84.87	2.31	+1.47		109.85
Barley.....	59.25	1.29	--		63.38
Corn.....	55.91	1.42	-3.15		--
Sorghum.....	55.78	2.53	+0.88		82.67
Broilers.....	1587.53	--	+268.74		1053.36
EC IMPORT LEVIES					
Wheat 5/.....	183.60	5.00	+4.45		99.20
Barley.....	181.65	3.95	+2.95		99.45
Corn.....	181.45	4.61	+8.45		88.05
Sorghum.....	177.20	4.50	+3.95		100.05
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	373.00	--	+6.00		157.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/					
Common wheat(feed quality)	190.20	5.18	+5.65		155.45
Bread wheat (min. quality)	199.65	5.43	+5.80		165.90
Maize.....	199.65	5.07	+5.80		155.45
Barley and all other feed					
grains, excluding maize.	190.20	--	+5.65		155.45
Broilers 4/ 6/.....	1561.00	--	+12.00		1063.00
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)					
Wheat	131.30	3.57	+1.15		58.30
Barley.....	131.80	2.87	-0.95		66.60
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	327.00	--	+5.00		93.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis November delivery.

FAS Circulars: Market Information For Agricultural Exporters

As an agricultural exporter, you need timely, reliable information on changing consumer preferences, needs of foreign buyers, and the supply and demand situation in countries around the world.

The Foreign Agricultural Service can provide that information in its commodity circulars.

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